

THE NASHVILLE GLOBE.

"All things come to them that wait, providing they hustle while they wait."—Charles W. Anderson. "Get out of our sunshine."—R. H. Boyd.

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MINGO SAUNDERS

DISMISSED SERGEANT ON THE BROWNSVILLE RAID.

Made Famous Since the Discharge without Honor.

HE SAYS THE FIRING DID NOT SOUND AS IF IT CAME FROM SPRINGFIELD RIFLES—ALL THE GUNS OF HIS COMPANY FOUND IN PROPER CONDITION AND THE AMMUNITION INTACT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Former Sergeant Mingo Saunders, who has been made famous since the discharge without honor of the members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the Brownsville raid, was the principal witness this morning before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the incident. Mingo is a very black negro of the plantation type in the days before the war.

He impressed the members of the committee with his earnestness and apparent veracity as he told his story in detail and with elaborate use of military terms and expressions from the manual. He was first sergeant of Company B and at the time of his discharge without honor had been nearly twenty-six years in the service and would soon have been eligible to retirement on a pension. During all that time, he said, he had never been in trouble of any kind.

Saunders said he was married and lived outside the barracks. He was aroused by the firing, and on going to quarters several bullets which were fired from the town whistled past his head. The firing, he said, seemed to him as if done by Winchester, six-shooters and perhaps some Mausers. He did not distinguish the shots of any Springfield rifles, which were used by the garrison at Fort Brown.

When the call to arms was sounded, Saunders said, there was some difficulty in opening the gun racks of his company, and the order to break them open was given by one of the Lieutenants of the company. When the company lined up and the roll was called he said a private attempted to crouch down so as to be protected by the wall surrounding the barracks.

"The firing was still going on," testified Saunders, "and I told him to stand up, and if he was killed to die like a soldier."

Lieut. Lorison, the company commander, he said, cautioned the witness to keep the men in restraint, but to defend the fort in case an assault was made upon it.

Saunders said that at inspection the morning after the shooting all the guns of his company were found in proper condition. He also accounted for the ammunition.

When the Twenty-fifth came to Fort Brown, he said, they brought along a box of loose cartridge shells, which was on the rear porch of the barracks. The Mexicans were accustomed to going into the barracks and carrying off anything they could pick up. They took away caps, clothing and even arctic overshoes which the men had brought from the North. They also picked up the cartridge shells.

In answer to questions by Senator Foraker, Saunders said he was not implicated in the raid himself and knew of no one who was. He had resorted to one ruse after another to get information from the men of his company regarding the affair, but had always failed.

Senator Foraker read from the report of Gen. Garlington where in he stated that subsequently Saunders had come to him and asked to be exempted from the dismissal threatened by the President. "Did you go to Gen. Garlington and make any such request?" asked Senator Foraker.

"Yes, sir, I did," replied the witness. "I told him what my service had been in Cuba and the Philippines, of the engagements in which I had taken part and what my record had been. I told him, I said, 'General, I am a poor man, and I serve my country honest and faithful for the Government and before I'd tell you a lie, General, I would suffer my life to be destroyed, my body to be

buried in the earth and cattle to eat grass from the substance of my blood; but now I'm to be cast out in the world a condemned man, but I tell you honest I don't know anything about who did that shooting."

When asked why he had made a special plea for himself the witness said he was obliged to look out for Saunders first; he knew he was not guilty and if any others were they should be punished.

Saunders had not completed his statement when the committee adjourned to-day.

The committee has been investigating the Brownsville affair for a week, and there has not been a word of evidence adduced thus far tending to reveal the identity of a single man engaged in the shooting. Nine witnesses have thus far been examined, and in general their testimony has been the same. There are still nearly thirty ex-members of the regiment who have been summoned and are here to be heard. At the present rate of progress the last man will not be heard before the close of the session. It is costing about \$100 a day to pay the witnesses and their expenses. In addition to this cost the Government is paying the cost of bringing the men here, and they have come from all parts of the country.

GOOD IMPRESSIONS.

Globe Headquarters, 311 S. Center Street.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 11.—The Penrose court-martial, which was in progress to-day at Fort Sam Houston, was decidedly the most important in the annals of the court-martial. It brought out the fact that previous testimony touching upon the attempted identity of the Negro soldiers and their connection with the "Brownsville shoot up" was merely a matter of conjecture. The testimony showed that the majority of the citizens and many of the officers of the town of Brownsville wear all kinds of government uniforms, and the fact is now discredited among many, that the men seen going into the post on the night of the 13th and those pointed out by several of the witnesses, were not enlisted men. The lady who testified yesterday and the gentleman who testified to seeing men dressed in khaki trousers and blue shirts, must have seen citizens of Brownsville. The fact developed very startling to-day that the lieutenant of police himself wore khaki uniform and it could have been he that went into the post. It is also urged in this section that he Twenty-sixth Infantry, which preceded the Twenty-fifth Infantry in occupying the quarters at Fort Brown, left ammunition and other government property in the vicinity. It is a fact well established among residents in and about post headquarters and barracks that enlisted men not only dispose of clothes, blouses, shirts, trousers and shoes, but that they often sell direct from the commissary department. Some of them are believed to have disposed of revolvers and ammunition to citizens. Notwithstanding this is a violation to army rules and regulations. No member of the court-martial has been interviewed by your correspondent, but from the general impression gleaned on the streets about the city and thy in favor of the discharged soldiers is growing constantly. Much hope is entertained as to the favorable outcome.

EBENEZER NOTES.

The Ebenezer Stock Company presented for the sixth time at Foster's Chapel, "A Woman's Way." This play has taken so well that they hesitate to stage their new play, "A Sad Mistake." Seay Chapel has secured their service for the 26th of February.

Mr. Allen Copeland and Mr. Early Jenkins are new subscribers for the Globe. Mr. Copeland is highly pleased with the Globe, and expresses himself in the following way: "I think the Globe is the most interesting colored paper in the United States," and as he has traveled a deal we must take his word for it.

Mrs. Blanche Keeling is up.

HELIOTROPE CIRCLE.

A regular meeting of the Heliotrope Circle was held last week at the residence of Mrs. Randall Hardiman, on Seventh avenue, South. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Durand Houston, the president, and after the usual preliminaries, there was a display of embroidery for an hour or more. Later in the evening a two-course menu was served. The next meeting will be held at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the fourth Monday at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Hill, 801 Ewing avenue.

A FALSE REPORT.

THE PORTERS OF THE CAPITOL WERE NOT GUILTY.

Charges Were Groundless.

CHARGES THAT WERE EVIDENTLY CONCOCTED PROVEN TO BE GROUNDLESS—BOTH MEN RELIABLE CITIZENS.

An afternoon newspaper contained, last Thursday, an account of the arrest of two of the porters employed at the Capitol on the charge of stealing stamps. So far as the publication refers to one of the men, Mr. Andrew Cheatham, it appears that the charges were groundless. A Globe representative in an interview with one of the relatives of Mr. Cheatham elicited the following information:

"Mr. Cheatham, who has been employed at the Capitol for several years, was in one of the offices when Mr. Norris, the man who had been accused of disposing of the stamps, was arrested and was requested to accompany the officer and the accused man. This he readily did thinking that he might be of some service. After being questioned, he was further requested to accompany the two men to the jail, where he remained in the office for a considerable time. After the officers had detained him here for quite a while, they decided to lock him up."

"Mr. Cheatham did not know that he had been accused of anything wrong, and knowing his innocence of any crime, made no effort to communicate with his friends. But when informed that he was to be locked up, called up the office of Capt. John Morton over the telephone, and the officials of the office ordered him released at once."

"Capt. Morton, in whose office Mr. Cheatham works, was completely surprised at the arrest. He has implicit confidence in the honesty of Mr. Cheatham and does not believe that he has been guilty of the misappropriation of stamps. Capt. Morton, nor any of those employed in his office, was responsible for the account published in the paper."

"In fact, there seems to be nothing in the charge that either of the two porters were guilty other than the effort of a deputy sheriff to get a reputation for some slick detective work. Both of the men have been turned loose and the charges dropped."

Mr. Andrew Cheatham is a highly respectable citizen of the city, having lived here most, if not all, of his life. His reputation has always been above reproach and it was a matter of great surprise to his friends when the deputy sheriff had published the fictitious charges. He resides with his family at 634 Wetmore street.

THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

The following letter has been sent to the colored press by Corresponding Secretary L. G. Jordan, of Louisville, Ky.:

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1907.—My Dear Comrade—In company with President Walters and Attorney Wetmore, I called on Senator Foraker, during January.

His noble soul goes out for the dishonorably discharged men of the 25th U. S. Regiment. The justice he seeks will come. The American people as a whole are too just to allow a great wrong to 10,000,000 of their number, be they black or white, pass without proper investigation.

We are interested in the soldiers, and more than that, in the principle of justice involved that will be too far-reaching in its effect to go undetected.

Lieut. Flipper, who is now living under another flag, and Cadet Whitaker, who had his ear cut off in a hazing bee, would be as honored today by the American government as Captain Dreyfus is by the French, if the Negro had stood by them like the Jews stood by Dreyfus. Our failure in that has seen us steadily beaten back and back until the Negro cannot enter a military academy in this country. Nearly every State has disbanded their Negro militia and this stroke of the President has put a mountain in the Negro's pathway that must be scaled before he can enter as formerly in the United States Army.

Again I say, unless we make a just contention, aided by Senator Foraker and other white friends North and

South, it will affect the Negro a hundred years hence.

Interest friends in the struggle for justice and make yourself responsible for \$5.00. Give or collect it and send it to the One Cent Savings Bank, Nashville, Tenn., or True Reformers' Bank, Richmond, Va., Mr. J. C. Napier, Cashier of the One Cent Savings Bank, or Mr. R. T. Hill, Cashier of the True Reformers' Bank, will receipt you.

Do not delay, but act and act at once. The investigation has been ordered by the United States Senate. Now, if the Negro is called to trial and is not ready, all we have fought for, all Senator Foraker has won, will be lost.

Then there is the Constitution to be adopted by the new state of Oklahoma. The clause making legal "Jim Crow" cars is to be submitted to a vote of the people separate from other articles. Had the Council money we could organize and defeat that act. We must do something to help our Oklahoma brethren. For the race to surrender without an honest struggle, will show us to be too big cowards for any decent man to fight for.

A prominent man writing from the State of Arkansas, says: "The most troublesome thing that we have on our hands at present is the Arkansas Legislature. They are grinding away slowly but surely, trying as best they can to engulf the Negro and strip him of all his constitutional rights. They have already introduced a servant's bill which in my opinion, if enacted, will be pure and simple peonage. They have also introduced the segregation bill, which means if enacted into law, the denial of a vast number of Negro children the right and privilege of common public school education. The two acts summed up in a nutshell mean, involuntary servitude and ignorance."

Let all differences of denomination or churches, past successes or failures of any racial organization be forgotten in this hour of our racial death-grapple with the most outrageous wrong ever done 10,000,000 people. It is strike now or never.

The National Afro-American Council meets June 26, 28, 1907, in Baltimore, Md.

With a longing for a better day for our people and beloved country, I am, Your comrade,

L. G. JORDAN.

THE COLORED ELEVATOR.

A unique organization whose object is to encourage employees to put aside a small portion of their earnings each week for a rainy day and to encourage them in the saving habit, had its birth about November 1, 1906, in West Nashville, on the grounds of Vanderbilt University. The organization is known as the "Colored Elevator." Its membership constitutes mostly the employees at Vanderbilt University, especially those at Kinsam Hall. These young men through their efforts perfected a very strong organization with R. W. Wingfield, president; Monroe Modley, vice president; A. N. Owens, secretary; Walter Whitaker, treasurer. They require from each member a deposit of 50 cents per week with the treasurer. A receipt for this 50 cents is given by the treasurer to the depositor as proof that this amount is held in trust to his credit. There are no restricting laws and by-laws regulating this fund, except the moral set forth in the intent of the organization. A member may withdraw his amount at will. They have managed to bring in up to the present time, \$70.00, which will be disbursed to the members at the close of school.

The organization also provides that certain nights in the week be set apart for debating. They discuss current topics respecting the race and its condition throughout the country. Most of the members reside in the state of Tennessee, but few of them, however, are from Nashville. The following are some of the staunch workers of the organization: Messrs. Baldwin Fitzgerald, Robert Mason, Hofard Evans, John Massey, Percy Durhams, Lewis and Preston Webb. They propose to continue the organization, and have been encouraged by the addition of new members from time to time.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Mr. Frank Patrick, of 1302 Kayne avenue, gave to his wife, Ollie, a beautiful birthday party Friday night, Feb. 8. The house was beautifully lighted with Japanese lanterns, which made a very picturesque scene. Frappe was dispensed throughout the evening, and a course of ices and wines was served. Mrs. Patrick was the recipient of many presents.

JEFFERSON CITY NOTES.

Miss Sadie Lewis has returned home from a visit to Nashville.

Miss Kittle C. Howse is having much success with the school at Saint Paul.

COURT MARTIAL.

PROCEEDINGS NOW GOING ON AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

Maj. Penrose Being Tried for Neglect of Duty.

ARMY POST AT FORT SAM HOUSTON CENTER OF INTEREST—THE COUNTY WAITING WITH BATED BREATH THE FINDINGS OF THE COURT—VARIED TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES.

Globe Headquarters, 311 South Center Street.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 7.—The beautiful post at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., has possibly attracted more attention in the last week than it has since the famous Ninth and Tenth Cavalry arrived here fresh from the scene of conflict in the Antilles, when they marched across Alamo Plaza and out Avenue "C" playing "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night." The most notable feature of his memorable parade was the cavalry band mounted on iron greys. The attention given Fort Sam Houston, which is a beautiful suburb of this historic city, is caused by Maj. Penrose' court-martial, which is still in session. Grave-looking and distinguished army officers wearing elaborate military costumes can be seen on the lower and upper parade grounds. It appears more like a Sanhedrin Council of old than a court-martial nowadays. The appearances are that deep down into the facts will the court-martial go and that some things heretofore not given to the press will be unearthed. The witnesses are here from Brownsville while the citizens are here as spectators from the city of San Antonio. Some of the Spanish-American war veterans who fought side by side with the gallant Twenty-fifth Infantry are walking about the post grounds with knitted brows and troubled consciences, fearing lest some unfair testimony should be deduced to the detriment of this regiment. Some have been heard to say that this court-martial of Major Penrose in which he is to prove his innocence is a thing they do not understand. They have been accustomed to seeing courts-martial when charges have been preferred against them, but never in their army career have they before been summoned when there are no charges against them.

The first witnesses to testify to-day were placed on the stand early, one being a woman, whose testimony was said to be extremely light and of no importance. J. P. McDonald was put on the stand afterwards, and attempted to describe the Brownsville disturbances. He did not see the firing, but it is said he heard it. Thus his testimony was only a matter of what was heard. Mrs. Emma Leahy, the wife of a hotel keeper, gave about the only testimony that was of any interest. She testified that she saw flashes of the guns from her windows and that she heard the shots. She saw forms of men whom she believed were raiders and thought that she could discern the faces which looked black to her as they passed her windows. She was not positive, but she thought she heard a soldier remark that he would "fill out every white man in the town before morning." She further testified that it appeared to her that the fifth shot was fired from the barracks of the fort, but upon cross-examination she admitted that she was within the walls of her own house and could not say positively that the shot was fired from the barracks, as she did not see it. She only heard it.

F. A. H. Sanborne, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Brownsville, was also placed on the stand and gave his testimony relative to the despatches that were sent out. Judging from the testimony brought out, it appears that the despatches sent out from Brownsville were by citizens and people who knew nothing definite as to what had happened.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 8.—Continued interest is being manifested in the court-martial being conducted at Fort